

Notes and Implications: “Greek Idealism Vs. Roman Realism”

Analytical Sample

- Comparison/contrast
- Sample indicates a student trying to use a piece that is “Writing to Demonstrate Learning” as a publishable piece for the portfolio.

Notes: This piece is analytical because it compares and contrasts (mostly contrasts) the art of two different cultures. The piece demonstrates learning (for the most part), most likely as a class assignment given by a teacher to make certain the student understands the cultural differences. The student is breaking down differences to reach conclusions and is, thus, analyzing.

Instructional Implications: This piece offers an excellent example for teachers to discuss with students or fellow staff writing that simply demonstrates learning and that which could become more authentic for publication if it were approached differently.

The analysis is not bad; clearly, the student understands the differences in the art of both cultures and can articulate and analyze it fairly well. However, had the writer considered a larger audience (which may include the teacher but is not limited to the teacher) and a more authentic purpose and genre, the piece would work much better as a portfolio entry. The student could have considered why it's important to know the difference in the art of these two cultures (where do we still see the influence today?) or any other angle that would have increased the ownership and authenticity of the piece.

If fellow teachers are having difficulty distinguishing writing to demonstrate learning and writing for publication, this piece would be an excellent sample to share (as compared with a piece with a similar subject that may be found in a magazine or other publication).

"Greek Idealism v/s Roman Realism"

You may ask what is idealism? What is realism and how do they differ from one another? In this paper, I am going to explain these words in contrast with their definitions that I will be using in this paper. I will also be using examples of art to demonstrate how Greek Idealism differs from Roman Realism.

Idealism is the theory in art which the artist paints or sculpts. It is his idea of what the picture or sculpture should resemble and not how the artist truly sees the person or object that is being painted or sculpted. Idealism is also the conformity to or the belief in one's ideas. These art works do not show reality in any way.

One example of art work that shows Greek Idealism is the Greek statue of a kore. A kore is a clothed maiden. She was sculpted to show the idealized maiden that contained youth, beauty, and perfection. In the eyes of the sculptor, she was the ideal maiden. He sculpted her not as he truly seen her, in her middle age, her beauty has left her and she is not perfect, but he still sculpts her as a beautiful maiden. This statue shows only slight to no movement.

na 2

Another example of idealism done by the Greeks can be seen in The Achilles Painter. This piece of art is an attic white-ground vase. It was finished in the classical period between 440-430 B.C. The artist was not interested in portraying a particular person with individual features and personal perfection's. The artist idealized his subject, making her as he could by regarding his ideal as proper for those who view it. The woman is completely poised, graceful and calm. This work of art shows the major principles of idealistic art that has been summarized in the phrase "noble simplicity and grandeur".

Realism is a mid-nineteen century style of art in which artists discarded the formulas of Neoclassicism and the theatrical drama of Romanticism. Realism was used to paint familiar scenes and events as they actually looked and not how they visualized them. Realism differs from idealism because the artists that painted or sculpted their figures in a realistic way compared to that of the idealistic way that shows the visualized image or the person being painted or sculpted. The Romans believed in displaying reality in all their works of art.

Courbet's Burial of Ormas is a great example of a painting done during this style of art. It was painted in 1849. Courbet, the initiator and the

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champion of Realism, was the incarnation of a generation which rejected all the ideals of the idealistic period. Courbet renounced the classical representation by means of rendering the by material means, by paint which was equivalent of what he saw. It was from Courbet, more than from any painter of his times that the third generation of realist artists derived their art.

Another example of realism is this Portrait of a Roman. He was sculpted in the late first century BC. This sculpture shows all signs of reality. His forehead is wrinkled and his face is full of expression. His facial expression is one of boredom. He possesses all the wrinkles and imperfections of an actual person.

In conclusion, idealism and realism are in fact very different from one another. While idealism exhibits the artists ideas and visualization of his figures, realism demonstrates reality of every day life. Although these two periods of art were different they both produced marvelous works of art that can still be seen in museums today.

Comparison / Contrast (though mostly contrast) - Analysis of the art of two ancient cultures

For the most part, this writing does not go beyond the demonstration of learning for the teacher.
"Greek Idealism v/s Roman Realism"

student attempts to
engage reader

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differ from one another? In this paper, I am going to explain these words in

contrast with their definitions that I will be using in this paper. I will also be

using examples of art to demonstrate how Greek Idealism differs from

Roman Realism.

Note: While the analytical process that the student will use is clear, the writer provides no clear need for the writing beyond the demonstration of learning.

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provides an
example to
illustrate
previous
definition

Student
Shows some
analysis
of Greek
Idealism

provides a second example with discussion → Another example of idealism done by the Greeks can be seen in The Achilles Painter. This piece of art is an attic white-ground vase. It was finished in the classical period between 440-430 B.C. The artist was not interested in portraying a particular person with individual features and personal perfection's. The artist idealized his subject, making her as he could by regarding his ideal as proper for those who view it. The women is completely poised, graceful and calm. This work of art shows the major principles of idealistic art that has been summarized in the phrase "noble simplicity and grandeur". writer integrates a quoted phrase as support (though reader is unclear of source.)

Moves from idealism to realism → Realism is a mid-nineteen century style of art in which artists discarded the formulas of Neoclassicism and the theatrical drama of Romanticism. Realism was used to paint familiar scenes and events as they actually looked and not how they visualized them. Realism differs from idealism because the artists that painted or sculpted their figures in a realistic way compared to that of the idealistic way that shows the visualized image or the person being painted or sculpted. The Romans believed in displaying reality in all their works of art. Shows contrast directly

writer again provides definition and discussion → Courbet's Burial of Ornas is a great example of a painting done during this style of art. It was painted in 1849. Courbet, the initiator and the

pg 9

champion of Realism, was the incarnation of a generation which rejected all the ideals of the idealistic period. Courbet renounced the classical representation by means of rendering the by material means, by paint which was equivalent of what he saw. It was from Courbet, more than from any painter of his times that the third generation of realist artists derived their art.

uses example of an artist to support goals of realism (without an explanation of who Courbet is or where information came from)

Example

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